A Brief Chronology of New Zealand.

925 A.D. (approximately)
New Zealand discovered by Kupe

1150 (approximately)
Arrival of Toi and Whatonga

1350 (approximately)
Arrival of the Fleet – the great migration of Maoris.

1642 Discovery of New Zealand by Abel Tasman

1769 Captain Cook's first visit to New Zealand, where he landed at Poverty Bay.

1773 Captain Cook's second visit to New Zealand
Massacre of Captain Furneaux's men at Queen Charlotte Sound.

1777 Captain Cook's third visit to New Zealand.

1791 Chatham Islands discovered by Lieutenant Broughton.

1792 Arrival of Marion de Fresne. He and 28 sailors killed by Maoris.
First sealing gang left on coast.

1793 Visit of Governor King to Doubtless Bay.

1800 Antipodes Islands discovered by Captain Pendleton.

1806 Auckland Islands discovered by Captain Bristow.

1807 Defeat of Hongi and Ngapuhi tribe.

1809 Murder of passengers and crew of *Boyd* at Whangaroa.

1810 Campbell Islands discovered by Captain Hazelburgh.

1814 Arrival of Rev. Samuel Marsden and introduction of Christianity.

1818 Expedition of Hongi and Te Morenga to East Cape.

1819 Ngati-toa migration under Te Rauparaha from Kawhia to Otaki.

1820 Hongi vists England.
Maori Grammar commenced by professor Lee with assistance of Hongi, Waikato, Rev. Thomas Kendall.

1821 Hongi returns to New Zealand and commences extensive raids.

1823 – 1838 Jurisdiction of Courts of Justice in N.S.W. extended to British subjects in New Zealand.

1826 Attempted colonisation by expedition under Captain Herd.

1827 Wesleyan Mission Station at Whangaroa destroyed by Hongi.
Arrival of Dumont D'Urville.

1828 Death of Hongi.

1829 Brig *Hawes* captured by Maoris.

1830 Te Rauparaha invades South Island.

1831 Tory Channel Whaling Station established.

1832 Whaling Station established in Otago Harbour.

1833 James Busby appointed British Resident at Bay of Islands.

1835 Declaration of Independence of New Zealand at onenation under the title "United Tribes of New Zealand".
Colenso sets up Mission printing press.
First wool exported to Hobart.

1837 Whaling Station commenced at Waikouaiti.

1838 Pelorus Sound discovered.
Arrival of Bishop Pompallier.

1839 *Jean Bart* captured at Chatham Island by Maoris.
Preliminary expedition of New Zealand Company under Col. Wakefield arrived at Port Nicholson.
Land purchased at Wellington.

1840 Arrival of New Zealand Company settlers at Port Nicholson.
Arrival of Captain Hobson.
Treaty of Waitangi signed and British Sovereignty proclaimed.
Captain Hobson appointed Lieutenant-Governor, with Residence at Auckland.
British flag hoisted at Akaroa by Captain Stanley, followed two days later by arrival of French frigate *L'Aube*.
Settlement at Petre (Wanganui).

1841 Charter of incorporation of New Zealand Company.
New Zealand independent of N.S.W.
Arrival of New Plymouth Settlers.
First vessels to enter Port Nelson.

1842 Nelson settlement founded.
Arrival of Bishop Selwyn.
Death of Governor Hobson.

1843 Wairau massacre.
Severe earthquake.
Arrival of Captain Fitzroy as Governor.

1844 Completion of survey in Otago.
Flagstaff at Kororareka cut down by Hone Heke.

1845 Commencement if first Maori War.
Destruction of Kororareka by Heke.
Governor Fitzroy recalled.
Arrival of Captain Grey as Governor.

1846 End of Heke's war by capture of Ruapekapeka pa.
First steamboat (H.M.S. *Driver*) to come to New Zealand.
Fighting in Hutt Valley.
Capture of Te Rauparaha.
New Zealand divided into provinces of New Munster and New Ulster.

1847 Maoris attack Wanganui.

1848 Earthquake in Wellington.
Founding of Otago and arrival of settlers.
Death of Colonel Wakefield.

1850 Surrender of New Zealand Company's Charter.
Founding of Canterbury.

1852 New Zealand divided into six provinces – Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago.

1853 Departure of Governor Sir George Grey.

1854 Lieut.-Col. Wynyard assumed administration of Government.
Opening of first session of General Assembly at Auckland.

1855 Severe earthquakes on both sides of Cook Strait.
Arrival of Governor, Colonel Thomas Gore Brown.
First members elected to House of Representatives.
Postage stamps introduced.

1856 Appointment of first ministry under responsible government under H. Sewell.
Defeat of Sewell ministry.
Appointment of ministry under W. Fox.
Defeat of Fox ministry.
Appointment f ministry under E.W. Stafford.

1857 Goldfield opened at Collingwood.

1858 Province of New Plymouth changed to Taranaki.
New Provinces Act passed.
Hawke's Bay Province constituted.
Dr Hochstetter commissioned to make geological surveys.

1859 Establishment of Marlborough Province.

1860 Commencement of second Maori War in Waitara District.

1861 Southland province established.
Gold discovered at Gabriel's Gully, Otago.
Defeat of Stafford ministry.
Appointment of ministry under W. Fox.
Governor Gore Brown succeeded by Sir George Grey.

1862 Coromandel proclaimed a goldfield.
First electric telegraph opened, Christchurch to Lyttelton.
Defeat of Fox ministry.
Ministry formed under Alfred Domett.

1863 Commencement of Waikato War.
Resignation of Domett ministry.
New ministry formed by W. Fox under F. Whitaker.
Control of Native affairs passed to Colonial Government.
First railway line opened, part of Christchurch – Lyttelton line.

1864 Battles of Orakau, Gate pa, Te Ranga etc.
Resignation of Fox – Whitaker ministry.
Ne ministry formed under F.A. Weld.
Gold discovered on West Coast of South Island.

1865 New Zealand Exhibition held in Dunedin.
Murder of Rev. Carl Volkner bu Hauhaus.
Resignation of Weld ministry.
Ministry formed under E.W. Stafford.
Proclamation of peace, followed by Hauhau uprisings.
Seat of Government transferred to Wellington.

1866 Commencement of Panama steam mail service.
Cook Strait submarine telegraph laid.

1867 Lyttelton tunnel completed.
Opening of Thames gold-field.
Four Maori representatives admitted to House of Representatives.

1868 Arrival of Governor Sir George F. Bowen.
Escape of Te Kooti and Maoris from Chatham Islands.
Fighting with Te Kooti and his followers.

1869 Termination of Panama Mail Service.
Arrival of H.R.H the Duke of Edinburgh.
Defeat of Stafford ministry.
Ministry formed under W. Fox.
Government Life Insurance Office established.

1870 Last of Imperial troops left New Zealand.
Commencement of San Francisco mail service.
Possession taken of Bounty Island
Second and third visits of H.R.H the Duke of Edinburgh.

Southland province re-united with Otago.
Inauguration of Vogel public works policy.
Act passed to establish New Zealand University.

1871 Commencement of railway construction under public-works policy.

1872 Resumption of friendly relations with Waitara Maoris.
Telegraphic communications between Auckland, Wellington, and Southern Provinces.
Opening of Kaitangata coalfield.
Ministry formed under Hon. E. W. Stafford.
Defeat of Stafford ministry,
Ministry formed under Hon. G.M Waterhouse.
Appointment of two Maori chiefs to Legislative Council.
Public Trust Office Act passed.

1873 Establishment of N.Z. Shipping Company.
Hon. W. Fox appointed Premier in place of Hon. G.M. Waterhouse.
Departure of Governor Bowen.
Appointment of Hon. J. Vogel as Premier.
Arrival of Governor Sir James Fergusson.

1874 Westland Province established.
Arrival of Governor the Marquis of Normanby.
Over 30,000 assisted immigrants to New Zealand
Reconstruction of Vogel Ministry under Hon. D. Pollen.
Abolition of Provinces Act passed.

1876 Reconstruction of Pollen Ministry under Sir Julius Vogel.
Laying of submarine cable to Australia.
Formation of Ministry under Major H.A. Atkinson.
New Zealand divided into Counties and Boroughs.

1877 Education Act, providing for free compulsory education passed.
Formation of Ministry under Sir George Grey.

1878 Arrival of Katikati settlers.
Completion of Christchurch – Dunedin railway.

1879 Arrival of Governor Sir Hercules G.R. Robinson.
Trouble with Maoris at Parihaka.
Formation of Ministry under Hon. John Hall.
Triennial Parliaments Act passed.
Adult male suffrage introduced.

1880 Release of Parihaka prisoners.
Arrival of Governor Sir A.H. Gordon.

1881 Industrial Exhibition at Dunedin.
Severe earthquake in Wellington.

1882 First shipment of frozen meat from New Zealand.
Reconstruction of Hall ministry under Hon. F Whitaker.

1883 Arrival of Governor Sir W.F.D. Jervois.
Direct steam communication between England and New Zealand.
Amnesty to Maori political prisoners proclaimed.
Premier Hon. F. Whitaker succeeded by Hon. Major Atkinson.
Industrial Exhibition at Christchurch.

1884 Resignation of Atkinson ministry.
Formation of ministry under Robert Stout.
Defeat of Stout ministry.
Formation of ministry under Hon. Major Atkinson.
Defeat of Atkinson ministry.
Formation of ministry under Robert Stout.

1885 Mail service to Pacific Islands commenced.
N.Z. Industrial Exhibition at Wellington.

1886 Eruption of Tarawera.
Destruction of Pink and White Terraces.

1887 Formation of ministry under Major Atkinson.
Annexation of Kermadec islands.

1888 British protectorate proclaimed over Cook Islands.

1889 Assumption of Government by Sir James Prendergast.
Arrival of Governor the Earl of Onslow.
N.Z. and South Seas Exhibition in Dunedin.

1890 Great maritime strike.
First election of House of Representatives on a one-man-one-vote principle.
Defeat of Atkinson Government.

1891 Formation of ministry under Hon. John Balance and inauguration of Liberal regime.
Land and Income Act passed.
Social and industrial legislation passed.

1893 Cheviot Estate taken over.
Appointment of new Ministry under Hon. R.J Seddon.
Franchise extended to women.
Arrival of Governor the Earl of Glasgow.
Special licensing poll on local option introduced.

1894 Industrial Coalition and Arbitration Act passed.
Government Advances to Settlers Act passed.
Shop and Shop Assistants Act passed.
Dairy Industry Act passed.

1895 Government took over management of Midland Railway.
Labour Laws and Family Homes Protection Act.

1896 Government Valuation of Land Act passed.

1897 Arrival of Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.

1898 Old Age Pensions Act passed.
Auckland Mining and Industrial Exhibition.

1899 New Zealand Contingent sent to South Africa.
Labour Day instituted.

1900 Jubilee Exhibition at Christchurch.

1901 Universal Penny Postage adopted.
Cook and other Pacific Islands annexed.
Arrival of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York.

1902 Pacific Cable opened.
Conference of Colonial Premiers in London.

1903 State Fire Insurance Act passed.
Empire Day proclaimed.

1904 Arrival of Governor Lord Plunket.

1905 N.Z. International Exhibition in Christchurch.
Hon. W. Hall-Jones appointed Premier.
Ministry formed under Sir J.G. Ward.
All Blacks R.F. Club in England.

1907 New Zealand constituted a Dominion.
Lease-in-perpetuity system of land tenure abolished.
Parliament Buildings destroyed by fire.
Visit of American fleet.

1908 Through-railway communication between Wellington and Auckland.
Wellington – Manawatu Railway purchased by Government.

1909 System of compulsory military training introduced.

1910 Field-Marshall Kitchener visited New Zealand and advised on defenses.
Public Debt Extension Act passed.
National Provident Fund Act passed.
Arrival of Governor Hon. J.P. Dickson-Poynder.

1911 Wireless telegraphy installed in New Zealand.
Widows' Pension Act passed.
First poll on National Prohibition taken.

1912 Foundation stone of new Parliament Buildings laid.
Public Service placed under Commissioner Control.
Arrival of Governor the Earl of Liverpool.
Ministry formed under Rt. Hon. W.F. Massey.

1913 Visit of Dominions Royal Commission.
Visit of gift ship H.M.S. *New Zealand*.
Extensive strikes.
Industrial, Agricultural and Mining Exhibition at Auckland.

1914 Commencement of World War I.
Western Samoa occupied by N.Z. Advanced Expeditionary Force.
Main Expeditionary Force left for Egypt.

1915 "Anzacs" landed on Gallipoli Peninsula.
National Cabinet formed.
National Register of men compiled.

1916 N.Z. Division transferred to Western Front; Mounted Brigade retained in Egypt.
Conscription for war service introduced.
Lake Coleridge electric supply scheme opened.

1918 End of World War I.
Otira tunnel pierced.
Great influenza epidemic, causing over 5000 deaths.

1919 Women eligible for seats in Parliament.
New Zealand represented at Peace Conference by Rt. Hon. W.F. Massey.
Dissolution of National Ministry.

1920 Visit of H.R.H the Prince of Wales.
Railway strike.
First plane flew over Cook Strait.
League of Nations mandate given to New Zealand to Administer Western Samoa.
Anzac Day constituted as a holiday.
Arrival of Governor-General Viscount Jellicoe.

1921 Samoa Act passed.
New Zealand represented at Disarmament Conference, Washington.
April 17 – Census of New Zealand

1922 Meat export trade placed under control of Board.

1923 Opening of Otira tunnel.
Ross Dependency proclaimed and placed under jurisdiction of Governor-General.
Dairy-produce Export Control Act passed.
Opening of Arthur's Pass Tunnel.
Re-introduction of Penny Postage.

1924 Railway strike.
Two-way communication with England.
Motor Vehicles Act providing for registration and annual licensing.
Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act passed.
Arrival of Governor-General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart.
All Blacks in Great Britain and Ireland.
New Zealand takes part in B.E. Exhibition at Wembley.

1925 Repayment of Public Debt Act passed.
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition in Dunedin.
Death of Mr. Massey (May 10)
Ministry formed under Rt. Hon. J.G. Coates.

1926 Administration of Tokelau (Union) Islands transferred to New Zealand.
April 20 – Quinquennial Census taken
Absolute control adopted by Dairy-produce Control Board.
Family Allowances Act passed.

1927 Visit of T.R.H the Duke and Duchess of York.
Feb. 22 – Arrival of Duke and Duchess of York.
Mar. 29 – New Zealand Cricket team sailed for England.
Sept. 23 – Summer Time Bill passed.
Petrol tax imposed.

1928 Kingsford Smith made first successful flight across Tasman Sea.
Compulsory Insurance of Motor Vehicles.
Ministry formed under Sit J.G. Ward.

1929 Earthquake in Murchison-Karamea district, 17 deaths.
Daylight-saving (half hour) permanently adopted for summer months.

1930 Legislation providing for relief of unemployment.
Arrival of Governor-General the Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe.
Ministry formed under Rt. Hon. G.W. Forbes.

1931 Tragic earthquake in Hawke's Bay, 255 deaths.
General reduction of ten per cent in wages and salaries.
Mortgagor' relief legislation passed.

1932 Important changes in industrial legislation.
National Expenditure Adjustment Act.
Waitangi Estate presented to nation by Lord and Lady Bledisloe.
New Zealand represented at Ottawa Conference.

1933 Exchange raised to £125 N.Z. for £100 London.
Sales tax of fiver percent imposed.
Experimental shipments of chilled beef to England.
First New Zealand silver coins.

1934 First official trans-Tasman airmail.
Reserve Bank established.
Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
First licensed air-transport service.

1935 National Government defeated at General Election.
Labour Government assumed office under Rt. Hon. M.J. Savage.
Arrival of Governor-General the Rt. Hon. Viscount Galway.

1936 Inter-Island trunk air-services commenced.
Guaranteed process for butter and cheese introduced.

Powers of Arbitration Court restored.
Rail-car services inaugurated.
New Zealand elected to seat on League of Nations Council.

1937 New Zealand represented at Imperial Conference.

1938 Country Library Service inaugurated.
"All-up" letter air-mail service to British countries.
Appointment of British High Commissioner in New Zealand.
Social Security Act passed.
Introduction of import control.

1939 Declaration of war with Germany.
Formation of National Military Reserve.
N.Z. Centennial Exhibition at Wellington.

1940 Centennial celebrations.
Departure of First Echelon of 2nd N.Z.E.F., followed by reinforcements.
Universal superannuation.
Special War Cabinet formed.
Enrollment of First Division of General Reserve.
Ballots for military service commenced.
Ministry formed under Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser.

1941 Daylight Saving extended to cover whole year.
Death penalty abolished.
Declaration of war with Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and Japan.
Territorial forces mobilized.
Arrival of Governor-General Sir Cyril Newall.

1942 Complete mobilization of military forces.
Introduction of control of industrial man-power.
Formation of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.
Formation of Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service.
Salvage of *Niagara* gold.
Rationing introduced.
Earthquakes in Wellington and Wairarapa.
Economic Stabilization Emergence Regulations issued.

1943 Servicemen's Settlement and Land Sales Act passed.
2nd N.Z.E.F. (3rd Division) in action in Pacific.

1944 School leaving age raised to fifteen years.
Compulsory enrollment of residential electors.
Australian-New Zealand civil aviation conference in Wellington.

1945 End of World War II.

1946 Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Freyberg arrives N.Z. as Governor-General designate.
General election in N.Z. Labour party returned.

1947 *Wanganella* stranded at Barrett's Reef.

Main body of Byrd's 1946 – 47 Antarctic expedition retched Wellington from Antarctica.

1948 Discovery of Notornis (takahe) near Lake Te Anau.

1949 Mt Ngauruhoe in violent eruption.
N.Z. General elections, National Party returned to office, defeating Labour which had held office for 14 years.